

Abstract of the Disclosure

One of the major pathophysiological consequences of long term elevation of plasma glucose in diabetes is an increase in the non-enzymatic glycation of proteins. Contrary to expectations the present inventors have determined that individuals with well controlled short duration diabetes have particularly high concentrations of glycated insulin which decrease with increased disease severity and duration of diabetes. Further, a small proportion of apparently normal healthy individuals exhibit high glycated insulin levels in line with expected incidence of diabetes in the population. Methods of predicting the onset of diabetes and for monitoring the progression of diabetes by measuring the concentration of Glycated Insulin and the progression of diabetes are disclosed.